1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

"Socialist leaders" -- members of the new Democratic Youth Corps and the agricultural co-operatives, and "labor heroes." They were considered well able to act as liaison officers between the people and the government. Delegates to the hsiang People's Congress from 35 hsiang offered a total of 3,400 proposals and/or criticisms solicited from the people they represented. Most of the proposals were concerned with problems of production, and the criticisms were, for the most part, directed against behavior of the local government leaders.[25] 631

1. The Municipal Government. The procedure of the municipal government of Wuhan (Wuchang-Hankow) is much the same in both the pre-Constitution and post-Constitution periods. Therefore, a summary of the Representatives' Conference which met from October 10 to 15, 1952, can be used as an illustration of present practices. 633 •

At the first meeting, Li Hsien-nien, mayor of the municipality, made a report on the work accomplished during the preceding ten months and on the tasks which lay ahead. It was followed by a report on the increase of production and the increase in economy, delivered by the deputy-mayor, Wang Jen-chung, who emphasized the need of preventing waste in commerce and industry. A third report was made by another deputy-mayor, Sung K'an-fu, on democratic reconstruction and judicial reform. The whole day of October 10 was occupied with plenary meetings. On October 11, the day was occupied with committee work. October 12 was a

25. Ibid., April 7, 1954.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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day of recess. On October 13 and October 14, plenary meetings were resumed, and the report on the accomplishments of the preceding ten months was passed, together with recommendations for the correction of certain errors and imperfections. The following six points for future construction were proposed by the mayor, Li Hsien-nien: development of a plan for increase in production and economy; continuation of the work of democratic reform -- a term which refers to relations between landlords and tenants and factory bosses and laborers; furthering of the exchange of goods between localities; enforcement of financial discipline; cultural work, with emphasis on character development by workmen and peasants, and on technical education for all; and judicial reform.

Members of the Representatives' Conference agreed to support the policies of the Central People's Government. On October 14, the chief of the Bureau of Finance reported on the revenues and expenditures for 1951, and announced the budget for 1952. Another member of the bureau gave a committee report on the financial statement. The reports on the budget and the financial statement received unanimous approval. On the afternoon of October 14, 414 members elected 44 members to the government of Wuchang-Hankow. Li Hsien-nien was elected mayor; Wang Jen-chung and Sung K'an-fu were elected deputy-mayors.

Of the 1,176 proposals submitted, most were not considered important; of the rest, 45 concerned matters of culture education and health; 25 concerned finance and economics; 25 dealt with city reconstruction; 20 concerned the field of law and

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politics. Among the proposals submitted, some asked that the municipal government construct more schools, sportsgrounds, and hospitals; others concerned repair of roads and houses, a new sewage system, additional street lamps, new parks, and better means of transportation.[26]

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2. The County Government. On the work of the People's Congress and the People's Council at the county level, a report will be given on Nan Hai County, Kwangtung Province. About 400 delegates attended the session which convened November 6 to 9, 1954. Most of the members came from the 247 agricultural co-operatives working 107,000 mou (17,833 acres) of land. The amount of land under cultivation had increased by 12 per cent over that of the previous year. A resolution was passed to increase production in the autumn harvest. Support was promised by the delegates to the liberation of Taiwan and the speedy industrialization of China.[27]

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3. The Hsiang Government. A report on the Shuang Miao hsiang, Hsiang-ch'eng County, Honan Province, will serve to explain the workings of government at the hsiang level. After the land reform of 1949, a Representatives' Conference was convened and members of the People's Council were elected. The conference passed resolutions to be carried out by the People's Council. The conference urged that the council do everything possible to speed rehabilitation of neglected farms and to increase agricultural production. In this hsiang, 95 per cent of the population joined agricultural co-operatives or mutual-aid teams. Production was increased by 50 per cent during the war against Japan. Floods had done a great amount of damage in the hsiang, and so the

26. Yangtze Daily, October 16, 1952.

27. Wen-hui Pao [Wen-hui Daily], Hong Kong, November 10, 1954.

2:Shryock H-4, 5 (no date)1931 AF 14 Central China AF 14

THE TEMPLES OF ANKING

361 The city of Anking is the capital of the interior province of Anhui, in central China. It is situated among low hills on the north bank of the Yangtze River, which there runs due east for a short distance, 370 miles from Shanghai, in lat. 36 9'N. and long. 116 5'E. The *Encyclopedia Sinica* gives its population as 40.000, which is probably as good a guess as can be made at present. Unfortunately the census of the Chinese Post Office gives only the figures for the Hsien, which is a district many times larger than the city. The city wall is about three miles in circumference, but there are suburbs outside the East, West and North Gates. There are lakes to the north and northwest, and about ten miles to the north is the Great Dragon Mountain (Ta Lung Shan) which is about 3000 feet high. The country is a fairly fertile agricultural district.
361 The language of the people is a dialect of mandarin, differing slightly from
197 that of Hupeh, but fifty miles north or south of the river the pronunciation has changed so that an Anking man may not be able to make himself understood by the uneducated coolies in Taihu, for instance. With a gentleman he would have little difficulty.

441 The city is not remarkable for any special products and is not of great
633 importance commercially. Good inks are sold there, but they are made in
361 other places. A tributary from the north enters the Yangtze outside the West Gate and there seems to be a considerable amount of trade carried on it in junks. Anking is not a treaty port, although it was intended to make it so at one time, but local opinion was able to prevent it. The river steamers

[p.23] [p.22 is blank]

2:Shryock H-4, 5 (no date)1931 AF14 Central China AF14

441 call there, but only the Chinese lines have wharves. What importance the
633 city has at present is due to its being the provincial capital, and I should say
361 that one-fourth of the land inside the walls is occupied by public buildings such as yamens, gaols, schools and temples. There does not seem to be any chance that the city will be reached by railroads in the near future, and this has reacted against its influence. It is a rather sleepy, conservative, comfortable place to live in. For many decades it has been slowly recovering from its destruction at the time of the T'aip'ing Rebellion, but prosperity seems to be approaching at last, and there are one or two small cotton mills, a mint, electric light and telephone companies.

361 As Chinese cities go Anking is not very old. An imperial road from Canton to Peking went north from Nanchang to Kiukiang, where it crossed the Yangtze, and then ran diagonally across Anhui, through the cities of Susung, T'aihu, Ch'ienshan, T'ungch'en, Hofei and Huaiyuen, where it crossed the Huai River not far from the modern Pengp'u. Anking is located to one side of this road, about sixty miles east of T'aihu and south of T'ungch'en, so that whoever held Anking could control the road, which before the coming of the railroads was one of the main arteries of the empire. Yet it does not seem to have been built for this purpose. There are stories that the city is on the site of a fort built by the famous Tsao Tsao, of the Three Kingdoms, who lived around 200 A. D., but the Huailing Hsien Chih, which is the best authority, says that nothing was there until the Sung Dynasty, and moreover, it does not appear that Tsao Tsao ever came so far down the river. The accepted story is that in the 1st year of Ching Ting (1260) when the Southern Sung Dynasty was making its futile struggle against the Mongols, a number of wealthy families from Ch'ienshan founded Anking because its position, surrounded by the river, marshes and concentric lines of hills, was more easily defensible. The city makes an admirable bridgehead for a southern force and only recently was so used by the T'aip'ings, but the Pukow-Tientsin and Hankow-Kaifeng railways have taken away its strategic importance, fortunately for the peace of mind of its inhabitants.

The chief events in the history of the city correspond to the general

2:Shryock H-4, 5 (no date) 1931 AF 14 Central China AF 14

361 history of the country and can be stated briefly. In the 1st year of Sung Kung Ti (1274), the city surrendered to the Mongols. In the 18th year of Yuen Hsun Ti (1351), the city was captured by Ch'en Yiu Liang, a Chinese in rebellion against the Mongols, the governor, Yu Chueh, his officials and family committing suicide. Two years later Ch'en was killed by Chu Yuan Chang (Hung Wu), who became the first ruler of the Ming Dynasty. In the 2nd year of Ch'ing Shun Chih (1646), Anking surrendered to the Manchu armies. In the 3rd year of Hsien Feng (1854), on the 17th day of the 1st month, the " Robbers of Kuantung ", the T'aip'ings, captured the city, which they held until the 3rd month of the 10th year of Hsien Feng, when it was recaptured by the imperialists under Tseng Kuo Fang. In the 3rd year of Hsuan T'ung (1911), Anking declared for the republic. An abortive attempt by revolutionaries some time before had failed, though the governor was assasinated.

631 634 Under the empire each province was divided into a number of Fu, or prefectures, and each Fu in turn consisted of so many Hsien, or counties. The county seat, or Hsien city, was the small est place allowed a wall, at least in the Yangtze Valley, where small towns and villages are not so protected. There are instances of cities growing to great size without being permitted a wall, because they did not rank as Hsien. The best known are 633 Hankow and Chingtechchen.[1] Anking is a Fu city and contains six Hsien, 634 T'aihu, Susung, Wangchiang, Ch'ienshan, T'ungch'en and Huailing. The city was the seat of both Fu and Hsien officials, as well as provincial, since it served as the capital city of the province of Anhui, the Fu of Anking, and the Hsien of Huailing. It has temples to both Fu and Hsien City-Gods, which is unusual. The divisions have been slightly changed under the republic.

217 361 Each Hsien city publishes a sort of encyclopedia of information about itself, called a Chih. The table of contents of the latest edition of the Huailing Hsien Chih are given in Appendix 2. It consists of thirteen volumes. Most of the dates and statistics contained in this paper are taken from it, and many of the essays on temples and gods. The book is not sold, and my copy was

1 [Errata: should be Chingtehchen. Cf. Errata sheet, p. 204, cat. 116--Analyst]